

OKUMA, THE PRESIDENT MONROE OF JAPAN

THIS is the year of triumph for Japan. It is especially the year of triumph for Premier Shigenobu Okuma, leader of the party of the people, and for his war cry, "Asia for the Asiatics."

There has been a little discontent at the "compromise" with China. This was bound to be so in the most warlike nation on earth. But Japanese who are better informed know there has been no compromise. Group V may have been left "for later discussion," but the Japanese leaders will exact every demand embodied in it from time to time.

Thus Okuma, the one-legged grand old man of Japan, sees his great idea coming to fruition. He knows the Japanese people will willingly spend their blood like water. All Japan has needed for conquest is money. Japanese strategy is not of the year or the decade, but of the century and the millennium. Money, but not enough, has come out of Korea and South Manchuria. Money—money for battleships and siege guns, for submarines and aeroplanes—will now flow from China into Japan.

Centuries ago untutored Japan made conquests on the mainland and adopted Chinese culture. Sixty years ago she threw off the culture of Japan for the efficiency of the West. Now she will go a step farther and with iron flat Japanese western efficiency on China.

Modern wars are fought with factories. With 400,000 Chinese laboring to supply munitions of war in her rear, six millions of Japanese will present the front of their warrior nation to the white race and tell it to get out of the western Pacific—and some day will tell the French to get out of Cochin China and the British to get out of India.

These are the aims of Okuma. They are not hazy national aspirations, but active policies that Japan is working every minute of her time to carry out. Okuma proclaimed them openly and loudly when he was of the party of the opposition. On this platform of militarism he won his campaign in the spring of 1914 and ousted the Yamamoto party. For a year he has been in control and his hold is stronger than ever.

Being at the head of the nation his words count. He exhorts money to Great Britain and sends messages breathing the spirit of peace to the United States. Japan is not deceived. They have long seen these two irreconcilable currents of expression flow from Okuma's mouth—and they know which one to believe. They believe only the one which accords with the spirit of the samurai, the "two sword man."

In Japan both the nobles and the commoners are militaristic. Okuma is a noble, but he has chosen to lead the commoners. Perhaps this is because he came from neither of the two leading clans which for many years controlled Japan, but of a weaker clan, the Hizen. Throughout his life he has fought against the clan system and in favor of the constitutional monarchy, now for years strongly established.

At seventy-seven, Okuma is still fiery and energetic. He was a boy of twenty, living in a small Japanese town, when the visit of Commodore Perry and the granting of treaty rights to foreigners by the shogun set all Japan to talking about the "red-haired" barbarians. Okuma had a great curiosity to learn about the world outside Japan. He heard of an American missionary, Doctor Veerbeek, and went to him secretly—not to embrace Christianity, but to learn. First of all he learned to read the Bible. Then came the one political document the devoted missionary possessed, the Declaration of Independence.

His soul was set on fire. When seventy years old, he said: "The reading of the Declaration of Independence when I was a boy made such an impression on my soul that the doctrines proclaimed by it have ever been my guiding light in life." Thomas Jefferson became his model and he studied everything he could find about the American statesman.

In his youth came the great Japanese civil wars between the mikado's party and the old feudalists. Okuma left school and plunged into the thick of the fray. The mikado's party, having adopted western military tactics, won its battle, and the mikado was established as supreme in Tokyo. Okuma was put in a position in the office of foreign affairs.

The intricacies of Japanese politics in the last half of the nineteenth century are difficult for an American to understand without long study. Sufficient to say that Okuma was in the



EMPEROR OF JAPAN

middle of everything, fighting first for the mikado and later for a representative parliament to which the ministers should be responsible. The government in 1881 promised to summon a national diet, grant a constitution and limit the imperial prerogative in 1889. Okuma then formed the Progressive party, forerunner of the present National party, and was for many years its president.

Aside from his constant political activities, he founded Waseda university in Tokyo in 1882 and was for many years its president. He saw it grow to house 5,400 students, with a first-class baseball team.

It was not until Japan had settled her domestic troubles and put her house in order that the foreign policy developed. In this line progress has been perhaps faster than in importing western ways of manufacture and living.

And it was after the great victory over Russia, following the easy humbling of China, that Okuma's really truculent utterances began to appear.

In 1908, when Japan was troubled by the United States sending the American fleet into the Pacific, he said to an American newspaper man:

"Nothing can be more dreaded than crazy people, and the Japanese are a crazy nation. In fighting they will go on like mad, as was well illustrated in the late war. The Japanese are always ready to throw away their lives for the glory of the state; they regard

their lives as light as the weather. On the other hand, Americans and Europeans attach too much importance to money; those who love money love their lives. Suppose the Americans and Japanese—whose ideas of death are fundamentally different—should come to fighting. The final result will be easily foretold."

Although not so truculent just at present Count Okuma for several years in the caucuses of his party, in his newspaper organs, and in the familiar conversations which he was wont to hold with the former pupils of his great school, had a habit of speaking of the United States very much as he spoke of Russia in the years before the war, as a great power which will have to be humbled to secure the salvation of Japan.

Even before the Russian war the count said: "A Japanese must be respected wherever he goes. We yield to no one, not even to the Romans, in pride in citizens and citizenship."

The British probably have not forgotten Okuma's famous outburst in which he said:

"Being oppressed by the Europeans, the three hundred million people of India are looking for Japanese protection. The Japanese ought to go to India, the South ocean and the other parts of the world."

Nor will anyone who knows Japan's history doubt that she intends to hold Kiauchau, the Carolines, Marianne and Marshall Islands in the South Pacific. She took these from Germany and already some capital is being invested and experts have been sent from the ministries of agriculture and commerce to study the question of the exploitation of these islands.

PIRATES IN CHINESE WATERS

Freebooters Extend Their Operations to Land Expeditions, and Frequently Loot Villages.

A favorite form of freebooting in Chinese waters takes the form of river piracy. The pirates themselves are, unlike their deep-water outlaw brethren, more of the jackal type, slinking, cowardly, but still murderous and deadly whenever they fall in with unarmed parties. They infest the shallow rivers, creeks and canals which cut in from the China coast.

The big junks, in use by the deep-sea freebooters, are of no earthly good in shallow waters, and so the river robbers make use of light-draft craft known locally as "fast crabs" and "scrambling dragons." The West river near Canton is a favorite ground for these shallow-water freebooters, although the great Yangtze-Kiang river is also infested with them.

In their little craft they navigate without trouble over the shallows and rapids inland as far as Chungking, which is more than 1,000 miles from the coast, and instead of preying upon the merchant ships and steamers of the deep, they loot villages, murder travelers, massacre white concessionaires, and cause untold trouble to the missionaries, of whom there are many hundreds in this part of inland China. And it is against these river pirates particularly that the activities of the Little Palos and Monocacy will be directed.

For several years England, Germany and Japan maintained light-draft river boats for use against the pirates and now the United States follows their example. China, too, will soon add several vessels of a similar type to her service.

During the last four years several citizens of the United States have been murdered by Chinese pirates.

created archbishop by Richard I on the field of Acre, always interests tourists, for as chancellor he raised the ransom for his king.

In the warriors' chapel is the tomb of Archbishop Stephen Langton, who led the barons in their struggle against King John, compelling him to grant the Magna Charta.

When Henry VIII separated the English church from Rome he emptied the wealth of the cathedral into the king's treasury; otherwise the tourist would be permitted to view a vast

the good of the poor, both in our society and others; for we are all his creatures; remembering that he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord.—William Penn.

Worth Keeping on Hand. A sweet-smelling glue, always ready for immediate use, may be made as follows: Take one pound of common glue, put in a vessel with one and one-half pints of salt water and allow to soften. Then one-tenth pound of salicylate of soda is added, and the

WHERE MEN LIVE AND FIGHT

Visitor to the German Trenches Describes Their Construction and Arrangements.

Three hours later I was in the German trench at La Bassée. When I had accustomed myself to the steady cracking of rifles in the firing pits, which I could not see, but which I knew must be close by; when I had nervously counted the bursting of 20 shells, all in an appalling few minutes, yet had heard no plop of fragments burying themselves into the mud above, I began to be able to look about me. I was standing in a pit about seven feet deep and barely wide enough for two passing men to squeeze by.

By turning my indispensible electric torch this way and that I could see in the rear wall of the trench a series of caves dug in the earth, their entrances so low that a man would have to enter on hands and knees. In some I saw the faint yellowish gutter of candles and others were pitch dark. But in the front wall of the trench there were cut, at intervals so short that the place seemed a catacomb, narrow passages that led to the shooting pits, recesses not more than five feet wide, reinforced at the level of the ground with sandbags and armor; and on either side of these approach passages I saw the holes in the earth in which men slept, and lived, and ate when they weren't in the pits, their guns toward the enemy. At the lieutenant's suggestion I went down into one of the caves.

"Later," he said, "you won't want to be moving around much. It'll get hotter then, and you'll want to remain in one place where you're sure the shelter is good."—The Christian Herald.

Yorkshire has 12,000 looms weaving khaki.

amount of priceless gifts left at the shrine. Cromwell once stabled the horses of his army in the church, and the marks of the hoofs are plainly discernible in the nave.

When visiting England make a pilgrimage to Canterbury, for this old cathedral, begun in 1070, is rich with historical interest, and in its architectural features can be traced the building of the English empire. Her archbishops wielded a mighty influence to the time of the Reformation.

whole dissolved together by heating. This is a cheap gum substitute, and useful for all household purposes. It is a strong cement and remains liquid.

Chief Sufferer. "Occasionally you meet a man with the reputation of having an inexhaustible flow of wit."

"Yes. And if you happen to meet his wife you will notice that she is nearly always a little woman with a tired expression."

COZY BUNGALOW WITH HIP ROOF

Gives Impression of Real, Genuine Hospitality to All Who Approach It.

PORCH VERANDA A FEATURE

Housewife's Delightful Task to Transform It into Most Homelike Summer Parlor—Some Advice About Paint—Advantage in the Roof Described.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD. Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to WILLIAM A. RADFORD, No. 127 Prairie Avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

First impressions go a long way toward shaping one's liking for a house. When approaching a bungalow like this, the visitor's first impression takes the form of a thorough appreciation of its clean, bright appearance. In addition it possesses an atmosphere of hospitality, as though real human beings live there and that they entertain their friends in a friendly, homely manner. Real, genuine hospitality lurks about such a home and radiates in every direction.

In summer time there is a warm weather invitation to enjoy the lounging furniture on the front porch, that seems to be offered almost as soon as you step from the street to the private cement walk that leads to the front door.

This front porch veranda is 17 by 8 feet in size, planned so that the main front entrance door comes almost opposite the front steps, thereby leaving the wing of the porch free for the outdoor sitting room furniture.

A woman likes to transform such a veranda wing into a cozy summer parlor, furnished with wicker-work chairs, and probably a small reading or sewing table, made of the same material, in such a way as to make a very comfortable outdoor reception room. She selects a rug for the floor that is in keeping with the other furnishings, and there are numerous pillows in suitable colors to carry out the general decorative scheme.

White used to be the universal paint for wooden houses in the country and

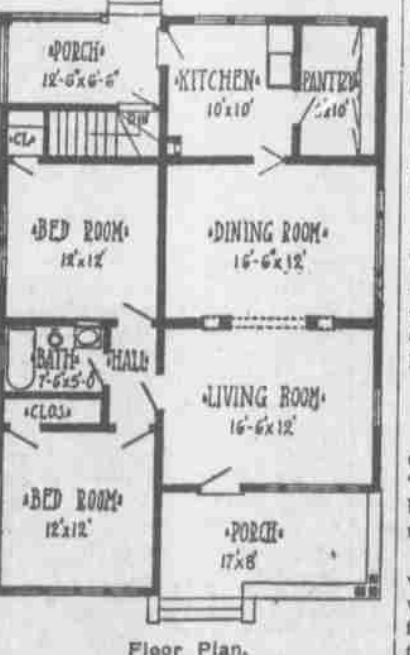


the smaller houses in the towns or villages, and it still retains its popularity.

Burning coal in cities, and in some of the larger towns, smutted off white paint to such an extent that pigments were mixed with the white lead to add some color. Colors and shades of gray offer a sort of protection against black smudges from nearby chimneys, but discoloration really is more often due to poor paint and to defective workmanship rather than to outside influences.

Pure paints and oils are just as lasting as ever when the mixing and applying is properly done. White is a very substantial paint. It is more lasting than colored paints when the same grade of materials are used, for the reason that white lead and zinc are metallic substances that resist sun and weather better than pigments made from lighter materials.

Quality of materials and workmanship are two important ingredients



Floor Plan.

that are absolutely necessary to do a satisfactory job of house painting.

Hip roofs or cottage roofs, as they are commonly called in many sections of the country, look better when the pitch is low. Old houses built in this way are still attractive when they stand plumb and are well painted. Hip roofs are cheaper to build than any other form of roof when the saving in gables is figured in. It is all plain straight work except framing the rafters, and that job is no great puzzle. The roof may be made of light material, because it is easily braced and supported from the house

partitions. Sometimes the studding are extended to meet the rafters. When this is done a very solid house frame is the result.

There is a big cellar under this little cottage that may be made useful for storage by running partitions across to separate the heating plant from the other rooms. The laundry in the basement of a cottage house or bungalow should amount to more than the laundry in a two-story house, because the extra space should be made to count for as much as possible.

The laundry under this house should be fitted with the usual stationary tubs, but it also needs a laundry stove and a large work table, a mangle and good ironing boards. There should be a good thick rug on the concrete floor to stand on while doing the ironing.

Such a laundry room needs good deep windows that may be easily opened for ventilation when necessary. It then makes a shop where tools and labor-saving conveniences may be permanently installed for use week after week the year round. Too little attention is paid to labor-saving conveniences to help out in house work.

The floor plan of this cottage house is laid out for comfort. The two bedrooms and bathroom occupy one side of the house, preferably the side to the north or east. The bedrooms are used less than the living rooms and it is not necessary to have much heat in a bedroom.

The living room and dining room could be easily made into one large living room with a fireplace in the far end. The only change necessary would be to connect the dining room and pantry with a doorway, which would be an improvement over the plan of placing the doorway between the dining room and kitchen. The chimney would be larger and placed in the center of the dining room wall. This one big chimney would answer for the furnace in the basement, the kitchen range and the large fireplace in the living room without adding very much to the expense of the house.

A fireplace at the end of this long sitting room-parlor with a built-in bookcase and buffet to match makes a very pleasant finish and helps to furnish the room. Fireplaces when well built add a great deal of comfort to the home. When artistically arranged, they add greatly to the interior finish.

It is fashionable to leave the chimney brickwork exposed. Very often rough, dark-colored brick are used with colored mortar to match. The chimneys are large and the mantels are heavy, with woodwork extending to the floor on both sides of the chimney.

The woodwork in all parts of the room is made to correspond. The old-fashioned, deep, twisty mouldings and corners are no longer wanted. The fashion has swung to smooth fin

KNITTED BEADED BAG

EASY TO MAKE, THOUGH PRETTY AND DURABLE.

According to Taste, It May Be Constructed of Entirely Black Material, or Colored Silk May Be Employed—Directions.

I saw a knitted, beaded bag which the owner told me was at least 35 years old. It was so pretty but so simple that anyone who knows how to do the plain knitting stitch could make one like it.

This bag was made entirely in black, but one could use a colored silk with white beads, or beads in gold or silver. One needs a spool of knitting silk, a pair of steel needles and several bunches of beads. To make the bag cast on say 108 stitches and knit back the second row plain. Break off the silk and thread on about three feet of beads, choosing those that go through the silk easily but not loosely. If the holes are too small the beads will wear the silk, while, if loose, they will stand away from the silk. Tie the spool end and the loose end of the silk together at end of second row and start the third row. Knit off the first two stitches and then knit a lead into every stitch all the way across except the two end stitches. These are plain.

The fourth row is knitted plain all the way back. The Fifth Row—Knit in the beads as the third row and come back plain. Then go on knitting alternate plain and beaded rows until the piece of work is half its width. It is impossible to give the exact number of inches, but when the piece is folded once it should be a square. Also, do not forget to leave two plain stitches at each end and two rows of plain knitting at the beginning and the end of the work. This plain, narrow strip makes the seams (when the bag is sewed up) strong, flat and firm. The bottom can be finished with a fringe of beads.

Cut the lining to fit and catch it in with the bag seams. This will keep the lining from slipping. At the top of the bag make a heading of silk, brocade or satin, about three inches deep, to draw strings of ribbon.

Any size bag may be made to suit the taste of the knitter. If a larger



Knitted Beaded Bag.

or a smaller bag than the one described is desired, set on less or more stitches and knit until the work doubled makes a square.

More than three feet of beads will be necessary, of course, but one must always take care to get the join of the silk at one end, not when working the row across.

Then the loose ends or knots can be taken into the seam. I fancy the knots which come so frequently prevent the knitting being done on three needles, as one would form a stocking, going around and around until the bag were the desired length. This would be quite as easy as knitting with two needles and would also do away with the seam down the side—Boston Globe.

TO AVOID PUTTING ON FLESH

Summer Girl Who Takes Little Exercise Should Take Extreme Care as to Her Diet.

A good many women find that they grow stouter during the summer months and thinner through the winter. The autumn finds the average girl ten pounds heavier than her weight the previous spring. This putting on of weight over summer is no longer a mere fancy, it is an acknowledged fact. Of course, there are girls, very thin by nature, who cannot seem to add flesh in any way, not even over summer, but they are the exception. The fact remains that the average girl is inclined to grow stout during the hot weather.

The reason is most apparent. No one wants to move about very much when the weather is warm. The summer gives everyone a sort of lassitude, and consequently the favorite summer pastime of the average woman is to sleep and to eat—and that is all. No wonder all the girls come back from their summer vacations looking so much healthier and stouter!

DECORATION FOR THE TABLE

Eight Schemes, Any One of Which May Be Recommended as Sure to Give Satisfaction.

Whatever color scheme is used in the other parts of the house, an entirely different one may be carried out in the dining room. Some suggestions for simple table decorations in various colors follow:

1. Large low bowl of blue and pink forget-me-nots in the center of the table, with candle shades of white painted with forget-me-not sprays.
2. Garden basket or glass basket of yellow roses and honeysuckle with graceful sprays of honeysuckle vines trailing to the corners of the table, yellow candle shades.
3. Old-fashioned bouquet of garden flowers in old-fashioned vase—snapdragons, larkspur, coreopsis, babies' breath, mignonette—old-fashioned still life artificial bouquets in white lace paper for favors.
4. Hanging baskets of pink and lavender sweet peas and similar over the table, with pillars reaching to the

PRETTY ON FROCK OR HAT

Beaded Decoration in Varied Colors Gives Distinction to Either Article of Apparel.

There are so many ways in which the up-to-date frock is given a touch of beading. Hats, too, are not far behind in their beaded decorations. The illustration would be pretty done in several colors and used on the belt, the end of a sash or flat on a hat.

RECEPTACLE FOR THE TOYS

Better to Keep Them on the Porch Than Have Them Dragged in and Out of the House.

Shoo! Chase the children out of doors this lovely weather. Let them take all the toys they possess. This will be the means of keeping them on the porch. To make it unnecessary for the children to drag the toys in and out of the house, make a receptacle in which the youngsters can put their possessions when playtime is over. A most convenient receptacle can be made by tacking stout oilcloth or denim to the side of the porch. If the entire railing of the porch is protected from the rain, it might be well to cover it all with the material used for the receptacle. Provide sufficient material to form a flap and furnish the flap and the pocket with snap fasteners so that the contents of the receptacle can be snapped out of sight and the porch will present a neat appearance.

An old raincoat might be used for the toy receptacle. It will prove durable and waterproof. It is advisable to make the pocket very deep so that toys of all sizes can be tucked into it.

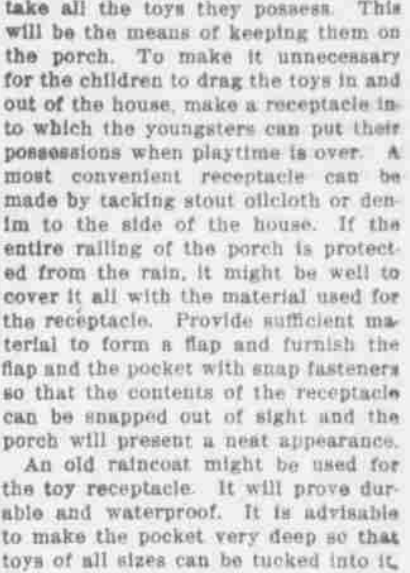


UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD

STRAW TURBAN

Straw Turban With Broad Band of Blue Taffeta, Trimmed With Large Silk Poppies on Either Side.

Be sure to iron garments with the straight of the goods and thus prevent stretching of the bias seams.



Straw Turban With Broad Band of Blue Taffeta, Trimmed With Large Silk Poppies on Either Side.

Ironing a Bias. Be sure to iron garments with the straight of the goods and thus prevent stretching of the bias seams.

FAMOUS IN ENGLISH HISTORY

Canterbury Cathedral a Point of Interest That Has Few Equals in the World.

The only king buried in Canterbury cathedral is Henry IV, and his tomb is on one side of the place of the shrine. On the other is the tomb of Edward the Black Prince. Above him hangs the armor which he wore. The ancient stone coffin of Hubert Walter,

Frugality.

Be sure to live within compass; borrow not, neither be beholden to any. Ruin not yourself by kindness to others, for that exceeds the due bounds of friendship, neither will a true friend expect it. Let your industry and your parsimony go no further than for a sufficiency for life, and to make a provision for your children if the Lord gives you any, and that in moderation. I charge you help the poor and needy. Let the Lord have a voluntary share of your income, for